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Department of Science.

EDITED BY DR. J. HAMER, SR.

Matter, Force and Consequent Motion.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

In photography to the greater or less energy of light is due the variation of colors, which can be obtained by using white light of more or less intensity. The forces of heat are arrested and bent in various degrees in their passage through prisms of different forms of matter. With a flint glass prism the greatest heat is produced outside the visible confines of the spectrum at the limits of the red light. If a prism of crown glass be employed, the rays of heat are collected in the middle of the red space, with a prism of sulphuric acid in the orange, and by a prism of oil of turpentine or water they may be collected into the centre of the yellow light. There is distributed over the entire visible spectrum a heating spectrum with a peculiar point of greatest energy. The series of forces that act upon the elementary constituents of matter also overlap and are distributed over the spectrum. As shown by the experiments of Herschel they are totally distinct rays from those which present the phenomena of the luminous spectrum; and that the greatest effect which generally occurs at the violet extremity of the spectrum, may be produced at other and different points, and may extend far beyond the visible limits on either side, according to the substances employed to show their decomposing action. Over some forms of matter they exercise a powerful influence in evolving chemical energy. For instance, if chlorine and hydrogen are mixed, and kept in the dark any length of time, they will never unite; if exposed to the diffuse daylight, they silently combine; but explode suddenly if a direct ray of sunshine fall upon the mixture. And chlorine unites with carbonic acid only subject to these forces. The forces producing the phenomena of electrical excitement (where the force acts only on the molecules composing the surface of bodies) as a change of aggregation by friction or dynamical, (when it disturbs and puts in motion the whole mass of molecules composing the body) where the motion and phenomenon is continuous as in magnetism, galvanism, &c., are but modified forms of those of heat and gravity. The repulsions and attractions all observe the law of the square of the distance, like heat, light and gravity, and when two electric forces of the same kind and intensity act upon each other, they destroy each other's power, like two lights interfering and destroying the wave motion, while each when separate gives rise to powerful excitation. The theory of wave motion is a fact in science discovered since the time of Sir Isaac Newton. It was the belief at that time that the phenomenon of light was produced by a series of exceedingly minute particles of a peculiar substance, emanating from luminous bodies, and which strike upon the eye. For aught we know the rays may carry with them exceedingly minute particles of matter, like electrical forces acting on light bodies, or force itself may be but the condition of matter in its excessively attenuated form. Without the wave motion through some medium or over the surface of bodies of matter there can be no phenomena. As long as there are no facts to show that force is matter, we can but treat it as a separate entity. There are words or terms that are still used in branches of science which savor of old notions; such like as the word caloric, implying that heat is a fluid; positive and negative electricity, as if consisting of two fluids of opposite qualities, and as if there was a negative entity; and the word absorb, referring to heat and light, where the word arrest could be more properly applied. The sponge absorbs water (takes it up and retains it in a quiescent state). But is the force which is to be arrested absorbed by the water when a body of matter is thrown into a calm sheet of water, and the phenomenon of wave motion is developed? Or is the arrested muscular force and motion absorbed by the rope when it passes through or along it in the undulatory form of motion, if the rope be fixed at one end and agitated from the other by an up and down motion from the muscular energy of the arm? Or is the force which is arrested when a hammer strikes an anvil, absorbed by the anvil? We know that it does not suck up and retain the force in a quiescent state, like a sponge does water, but that the form of force and motion have simply changed, and the phenomenon of heat is the result.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

A WOMAN'S ATONEMENT

He was called to preach in the little stone church at Bayside, and she sang in the choir. That was the beginning of it. As to how it would end, people held various opinions, although on one point they all agreed. He was sure to fall in love with her. It had so long been the fashion for everybody to adore the beautiful Miss Sturtevant, that it was generally accepted as a fact that no masculine heart could resist her fascinations. For ten years nearly all the marriageable young men of Bayside had in turn laid their hearts at her feet, had gone through a brief season of mad despair as she refused them, and then married elsewhere, and learned as the years went by to look into her lovely eyes with indifference. All but one. There was one dark spot in Violet Sturtevant's life of which she did not love to think. Sydney Kent had seemed to her only a boy, pleasant to have for a devoted slave, and although she knew he was madly in love with her, she kept him at her side for months, and when at last she could no longer keep back the declaration of his feelings, she made light of his love, called it a boyish passion, and when he vowed to end his life, she only laughed and gave him a year to forget her. But the boy was insane with grief, and within an hour from the time he left her side, died by his own hand. This was more of a shock to her than she cared to own. She had been cruel and unfeeling, but all through unthoughtfulness. Her pride, however, was great, and she gave no sign of sorrow and repentance. His widowed mother carried his broken heart away from Bayside, and the sad occurrence became a thing of the past.

The shadow of it never left Violet's life. Other suitors came, and it was strange that the heart that drew all others toward it, never felt a thrill of love as the old, old story was repeatedly whispered to her. She enjoyed her power over them. She could not live without trying to win every heart thrown in her way, but the sweet selfishness of a true woman's love was to her an enigma.

The year preceding the time of which I write had been a quiet one for Violet, compared with the excitement of her former life. She had been left alone in the world with the exception of a maiden aunt, who had shared her home. Possessed of an abundance of means and a beautiful home, there were not many girls whose lives were so unfettered and free. There had been a dearth of young men in the village for some time, and just as life was beginning to seem rather tame and uninteresting, the young minister came and brought with him a ripple of excitement into the quiet village, which had not for twenty years possessed a young unmarried clergyman.

* * * * *

The church bells had ceased ringing, and Miss Martha Sturtevant, in her best black silk, was pacing nervously up and down the long veranda, waiting for her niece. The old coach that had carried three generations of Sturtevents to and from divine service had been waiting at the gate for ten minutes. If there was one thing this amiable spinster disliked it was being late for church; but there was something else on her mind that increased her nervousness.

"I wonder if she will wear her new dress? And yet, what does it matter? She will be the same. Perhaps if I could speak to her a little—I wonder if I dare?" Just then she heard a light step, and turning, saw Violet standing in the doorway.

It was not the new dress—but a creamy nun's veiling made very simply, with cascades of lace around the white throat, and instead of the new bonnet, with its nodding plumes, was a simple white straw with clouds of lace—no flowers nor ribbons; and yet, as Miss Martha looked she wished she had worn the new dress. Her niece seemed to read her thoughts, and laughed a little defiantly, as they seated themselves and were driven rapidly into the village.

"You are displeased, aunt, and there is something you wish to say to me. Pray be quick about it. James is driving rapidly."

"Not displeased, Violet," said aunt Martha, gently, "but there is something I wished to say. I pray you have some respect for this young man's sacred calling. Do not try to gain his love only to throw it away."

"You mean the minister, I suppose. Any one to hear you would think I possessed an evil eye. What if he falls in love? I can't help it. His sacred calling will help him to bear his disappointment, if it is to be that. Aunt Martha," she cried, passionately, "have I no heart, I wonder? Perhaps my hero has come in the shape of this paragon."

"Oh, my dear, I should be so happy," and the old lady's voice trembled with emotion.

"You are a dear goose, auntie. It might be wise to wait and see him, before we rave in this manner. If he has red hair and wears glasses, my simplicity is wasted."

They reached the church then, and Miss Martha went into the broad family pew while her niece flitted up the narrow stairs to the gallery.

It suited her to sing in the choir. It gave her something to do, and somebody to rule, for no one in the village had received as good a musical education as herself.

The music was, indeed, a credit to her, and many a chance visitor from the city turned in surprise, as the glorious old anthems rolled over their heads. More than one heart felt a little flutter of expectancy, as a tall, slender man rose in the pulpit to address them.

He did not preach a dry sermon about the old patriarchs, or some knotty problem in theology. He talked to them as if he knew every one's secret grief, and by his delicate sympathy healed the sore heart. He pictured what a true, beautiful life they might lead, until Violet thought of the past—her frivolous, useless life. The old wound reopened, and she wildly wished she could bring back to life the one son of that widowed mother, who eight years before had blotted out his life for her sake.

She had a solo in the closing anthem, and many turned to look at her as her mellow voice floated upward. It seemed to have a new tone, that touched the heart like a prayer for forgiveness.

Ralph Armstrong, as he sat in the pulpit, looked across the little church into that face of an angel.

There were several matters to speak about to the organist after church, and it was some little time before Violet descended the stairs, where, to her surprise she found her aunt with the minister's hand in hers, while she seemed almost in hysterics. Hastening to her side, she heard her say:

"To think that you are the son of my old friend, John Armstrong! Such a surprise and pleasure. Violet, do tell him to come home and take dinner with us."

"Pray introduce me, aunt, and I certainly will," said her niece, laughing, for Aunt Martha certainly looked very funny, half embracing the young man, while a score of people looked on in wonderment.

Violet's repentant mood had gone. It vanished as she saw a glance of admiration in the dark eyes of the young man turned upon her. During the homeward drive and the dinner following, Aunt Martha would have liked to label her dangerous. She certainly had never seemed more attractive, and the young man would need to pray for strength if he wished to resist.

"Violet," said her aunt, sternly, as she looked into her room to say good-night, "that young man is the son of the dearest friend of my youth. I will have no trifling with his heart."

* * * * *

In the year following, I think Violet Sturtevant received all the punishment she deserved. It was at once the happiest and most wretched year of her life. Happiest, because she had at last learned to love, and hung with rapture on every word uttered by the one who had won her heart. The most wretched, because although she tried every fascination in her power, he seemed perfectly indifferent to her. At times her heart would exult over some little attention, only to grow cold, as, perhaps the same day, she would see the same attention offered to some one else. She could not accuse him of being a flirt. He was simply courteous to all alike. He often came to see Aunt Martha, as his father's friend, and Violet could not complain of lack of opportunity to win his regard. Feeling him hard to please only made her the more anxious to succeed. She would see him sometimes looking at her as one might at a beautiful picture, with pleasure and admiration; but through it all a subtle coldness that chilled her

heart. He was not engaged; she learned in a thousand ways that he was generous and warm-hearted; but the year went by, and he was still cool and indifferent, paying more attention to the village maidens than to herself; and, as she felt that her case was hopeless, she suffered more than even Aunt Martha, who watched her close, imagined.

Once she thought, "he thinks me too gay," and forthwith donned a simpler attire, and sang softer airs, only to see him studying her with an amused curiosity that nettled her. A dozen times she vowed to overcome this foolish infatuation, and avoided his presence; but it all ended the same way. After declining to come down and help Aunt Martha entertain him, she would kneel at her window in the darkness just to hear his footsteps as he left the house, murmuring, "Ralph!" "Ralph!" over and over. If he could only have heard the passion and despair in that faint cry!

At last she felt that she could bear it no longer. She would go away until she could conquer herself, when something happened that seemed to reveal the cause of his indifference.

At a party, one evening, some one was speaking of an event which happened in the village twenty years before, when Mr. Armstrong remarked:

"I remember it well. I was visiting my aunt, Mrs. Kent, at the time."

Violet heard no more; she thought they spoke of Sydney and his unhappy fate, and imagined she saw a look of scorn on the face of the man she loved. How he must despise her, for his aunt had undoubtedly told him all about her before he came. He had been forewarned, and, alas! forearmed.

She found her aunt, and entreated her to leave, as she was ill; and very ill she looked as she lay back in the carriage saying over and over to herself: "His cousin and I killed him." Her youthful folly seemed fated to mar her whole life.

"You do look sick; I hope you are not coming down with fever," said Aunt Martha, anxiously. "We must go away at once. They say there are a dozen cases in town, and they fear an epidemic like the one here four years ago. We must leave to-morrow, if possible."

Violet was passive that night, and let her aunt plan out their summer without any opposition, but as she lay and thought during that long, terrible night, she planned her life anew.

In the morning she said: "You can go, Aunt Martha, but I shall certainly stay. We can be in no danger here. Our spring water is so pure—not like that which supplies the village—and they will need all the help they can get to care for the sick. So many who are able will leave the poor and sick to their fate. I shall invite a number of those who are unable to leave to come out here and stay until the danger is over. There are many I could name now whom it would benefit, even if they were not threatened at all with the fever. Oh, Aunt Martha, do you think if I could save a life it would atone for the past?"

In that bitter cry her aunt read the story of that poor suffering heart. "We will both stay," she said gently. "I was only thinking of you when I urged going. My life is soon over. It does not matter."

The old mansion was large and surrounded by a farm teeming with plenty. The old rooms, unused so long, were opened and aired, and in every one were one or more occupants. There were delicate children, poor, tired out school teachers, and several old ladies, into whose pinched and sorrowful lives this visit came as a heavenly vision. The village was indeed plague-stricken. Many who were able fled, but among those who remained the death-rate ran high. Doctors came from other places, and Ralph Armstrong stayed and nursed and comforted all in his power. His face flushed as he learned of Miss Sturtevant's guests, her aunt taking care that he should know to whom the credit was due. He soon heard of her in other ways, and met her more than once beside the dying. She was pale, quiet and courageous, but never more beautiful. There was one young girl who, in days past, she had believed had won the heart she would have died to possess. She had hated her for her simple beauty then, and now, when she heard she was very low with the fever, with no regular nurse to attend her, a fierce struggle took place in her soul, which ended in her going to her bed-

side, prepared to try and battle for the life in the poor fever-racked frame. For days she watched beside her, taking but little rest herself. Ralph had been in with the doctors, and pressed her hand gratefully as he found her there. There seemed no hope, and the doctor said, one day: "I can do no more. If she lives, she will owe her life to you, Miss Sturtevant."

All that night she sat by the bed, gave nourishment and medicine, bathed the fevered brow and prayed for the life, and as the day dawned she knew her prayer was granted. Some one came in to relieve her, and she slipped out into the fresh air. She went through the garden to avoid meeting the doctor and Ralph, who, she knew were coming at that hour. Very pale and worn she looked, as she leaned against a rustic seat; but there was an exultant look in the face lifted toward heaven.

At last she saw Ralph come from the house, looking around as if seeking her, and as he drew near she cried:

"I have saved a life. I have made atonement. Go to her. I saved her for you."

"No, no! did you not know?—she loves and is to marry her cousin. My place is here, if you will let me stay. Here at your feet to ask forgiveness, for my doubt of you. To think I could have doubted such a noble heart! I feel that I am unworthy to ask you to love me."

"And you know the past!"

"All; this week has blotted out the past forever."

She turned to him with a look that told him, more than words can do, of the fiery furnace through which her soul had passed, and stretching out his arms, he lifted her away from it all—to his heart.

A Social Doctor.

A court in Pennsylvania decided last week that a will containing this clause was too vague to be admitted to probate:

"The remainder of my estate I bequeath to be used in means to ascertain what children were created to do, that the child may be directed to and instructed in what he or she is best adapted to do."

The man who made the will had the notion that he could revolutionize the education of children by testamentary disposition. Accordingly he left his family only a fifth part of his estate, and bequeathed the rest to carry out what he regarded as a very valuable and very original purpose conceived by his cranky mind.

He proceeded on the assumption that every child was created to do some specific work, and that the failure of parents and preceptors to discover that aptitude was the cause of the ill success of the men and women and of the chief evils which afflict society.

Now, it is doubtless true that a large part of human beings have a hard time of it, because they get into grooves to which they are not fitted. They set out to do intellectual work when they are really capable of nothing except manual labor. So far as material success is concerned, they are worse off for going to college, for all the time they spend at school after their rudimentary education is over. Men undertake to be bosses when they are helpless unless they are themselves bossed and directed as if they were children. Men expect to get rich, though they have no faculty of accumulation and no judgment as to the management of money. They want to be capitalists, and hate and envy capitalists because they are not among them, and yet they go through life spending their money as it comes, and are never willing to exercise the self-denial that lays the basis of capital, and never acquire the prudence necessary for the preservation of capital, for it is much easier to make money than to keep it. If half the money spent in New York rum shops was saved, the whole face of the city would be changed, and the number of capitalists would be multiplied.

But all this men must find out from experience. You cannot teach it to them in school, for whether they are made for successful effort depends very much upon their heredity or the qualities they inherit from their ancestors; and therefore the process of making men wise and capable must be a slow one, so slow that ages will pass before they learn to see the foolishness of folly. Not until the last drop of the

blood of fools has gone from the veins of the race will folly depart, and then the millennium will be here.

Meantime society must go along in the old way. Every child must learn to avoid the fire by getting burnt, and must find out that he cannot have his cake and eat it too, though he gains the knowledge through tears and regrets. People must tumble into their places and take the chances of being fit for them. The vast majority must find out that their rightful positions are in the ranks, and not among the leaders. They must learn that they have no distinguishing aptitude, no great capacity for self-direction, and that they are best off when their natural bosses are in charge of them.

And they must learn the lesson for themselves and under the tuition of harsh experience. Nobody can help them by leaving money to hunt up means for determining what it is best for them to do, for the majority have no marked and fixed aptitude for special work, though what work they have must be within the capacity of a moderate ability. The great and successful men of the world, measuring success by merely material results, are always like the few peaks which rise in a vast table land.

But the maker of this inoperative will was only an example of a large class of people who think to cure the ills of society and to smooth out its inequalities by some artificial device—by legislation, by interference with the laws of trade, by a paternal government, or by no government at all. Their schemes are often pretty enough in many of their parts to be very seductive, but they all have this fatal defect—they do not take into the account human nature, which is always striving for superiority, and refuses to accept any other equality than equality before the law. Life is a battle in which everybody is striving to get ahead.—*New York Sun.*

Washington and Bunker Hill.

It was on the 15th day June, 1775, that George Washington was chosen Commander-in-Chief of the American army. The next day he made his answer to Congress, in which he declared that he accepted the office, but that he would take no pay. He left Philadelphia on his way to Boston June 21, escorted by a troop of horsemen, and accompanied by Schuyler and Lee, who had just been made major-generals by Congress. They had gone about twenty miles when they saw a man on horseback coming rapidly down the road. It was a messenger riding post haste to Philadelphia, and carrying to Congress the news of the battle of Bunker Hill. Everybody was stirred by the news and wanted to know the particulars.

"Why were the Provincials compelled to retreat?" he was asked.

"It was for want of ammunition," he replied.

"Did they stand the fire of the regular troops?" asked Washington, anxiously.

"That they did, and held their own fire reserve until the enemy was within eight rods."

"Then the liberties of the country are safe!" exclaimed Washington. He remembered well the scenes under Braddock, and he knew what a sight it must have been to those New England farmers when a compact body of uniformed soldiers came marching up from the boats at Charlestown. If they could stand fearlessly, there was stuff in them for soldiers.—*St. Nicholas.*

Jugs.

The origin of jugs dates back to antiquity. Yet we have all discovered that the jug, whose appearance is the most antiquated, does not always belong to that rather enigmatic period. The history of "The Little Brown Jug" is quite as ancient as most people care to go back to investigate. Lately there has been a great breeze raised over a jug called "The Peachblow Vase." In artistic circles, its sale for eighteen thousand dollars will mark an era. Yet to most people in this world there are many things better, "by a jugful." The jug is a most singular utensil. A pail, goblet, or a jar may be raised, and you can satisfy yourself by optical proof that the thing is clean. But a jug has a little hole in the top and the interior is all darkness. No eye penetrates it, no eye can move over its surface. You can clean it only by putting water into it, shaking it up, and pouring it out. If the water comes

out clean, you judge you have succeeded in purifying the jug. In this the jug is like the human heart; no mortal eye can look into the recesses, and you can only judge of its purity by what comes out of it.

Branding Cattle.

The subject of branding cattle at the West can but interest all readers. It is a matter of importance, for it is the only method of establishing title to fourfooted property. Every stock owner has his brand, which is regularly recorded and is well known. It is an immense affair, as large as a frying pan, and is burned into the shoulder of the animal. When the latter changes owners the seller's brand is rented, *i. e.*, turned upside down and burned on the hip, and the purchaser puts his own brand on the shoulder. Consequently, if an animal is so unlucky as to pass through many hands he begins to look like a newspaper war map.

Every frontiersman always notes the brands upon all the stock that he meets. If you should ask one of them if he had seen a red steer with a white patch on his right eye, branded with a dot in a circle and two notches in his left ear, he would tell you he saw him yesterday forenoon with three other cattle of so-and-so's herd, near such and such a place, and you would probably find him there.

We discovered, however, that there are ways that are dark on the prairie, as well as in cities. It seems to be generally understood that a promising steer or horse that might find its way into the herd of a ranchman, other than the owner, would be apt to be found to have acquired a new brand in some mysterious manner. It was asserted that a hot frying pan, placed over an old brand, would obliterate it so as to render identification impossible. Croton oil, we were told, was also sometimes used for the same purpose by some gentlemen who did not shrink from stealing another's property.—*American Agriculturist.*

Peculiar Suicides.

One of the evils inseparable from the modern general diffusion of all sorts of news is the encouragement of criminal imitation. It was long ago noticed that peculiar crimes are apt to be copied, and that this is especially the case in regard to suicide. Most readers probably remember the story of the grove of trees which Napoleon caused to be burned because it was found impossible to prevent the soldiers from hanging themselves in it. A similar story is told of a military sentry-box. It was found necessary to build a cage over the gallery at the top of the London monument, because it had become a favorite place for suicidal plunges. A similar reputation attached for many years to Waterloo Bridge in London. In France, some years ago, a foolish young couple, saturated with Rousseauism, fastened themselves with gay colored ribbons, and threw themselves into the Seine. The idea took, and for a time this mode of suicide was quite the fashion. Statistics show that the average number of suicides remains tolerably constant in proportion to population, though it no doubt rises when some widespread convulsion disorganizes society. But the ways of committing suicide change, and people not only exercise choice in the matter, but are influenced in selecting the mode by the recent occurrence of any striking events of the kind.—*New York Tribune.*

The Secret Out.

"Oh, I have just made the funniest discovery," said Mrs. Minks. "You know my husband never would tell me what they do at the secret society he is a member of?"

"Yes; mine won't either," returned Mrs. Finks, sorrowfully.

"Well, yesterday a big can of alcohol came addressed to him for the lodge. He is a past grand something or other, and takes care of things. Well, I noticed him going up stairs with some of the alcohol, and when he got to his room I peeped through the keyhole, and what do you think I saw? He had the alcohol lamp, and was putting salt on the wick and it made the awfulest, ghastliest kind of a light. I was positively scared out of my wits, he looked so much like a goblin. I suppose they do that at their initiations. I always thought they had some horrible ghastly performance."

"Did you ever!" exclaimed Mrs. Finks, in a horrified tone. "Well, I might have known they used alcohol at those secret meetings, for my husband always comes home smelling dreadfully strong of it."

Providence Independent.

Thursday, July 1, 1886.

TERMS—\$1.25 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

This paper has a larger circulation in this section of the county than any other paper published. As an advertising medium the "Independent" ranks among the most desirable papers, having a large and steadily increasing circulation in various localities throughout the county.

It is the aim of the editor and publisher to make the "Independent" one of the best local and general newspapers in the county, or anywhere else, and to this end we invite correspondence from every section.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

We publish the following schedule gratuitously for the convenience of our readers. Passenger trains leave Collegeville Station as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND POINTS SOUTH.	
Milk.....	6.47 a. m.
Accommodation.....	6.57 a. m.
Market.....	7.12 p. m.
Accommodation.....	7.34 p. m.
FOR ALLENTOWN AND POINTS NORTH AND WEST.	
Mail.....	7.17 a. m.
Accommodation.....	7.34 a. m.
Market.....	7.51 p. m.
Accommodation.....	8.13 p. m.
SUNDAYS—SOUTH.	
Milk.....	6.58 a. m.
Accommodation.....	7.09 a. m.
NORTH.	
Accommodation.....	10.3 a. m.
Milk.....	5.41 p. m.

All communications, business or otherwise, transmitted to us through the mails, to receive immediate attention, must be directed to Collegeville, P. O., hereafter.

Home Flashes and Stray Sparks From Abroad.

The warm sunshine and agreeable atmosphere of the past few days have served to gladden the hearts of everybody in general, and the farmers in particular.

And the boys have again departed, have forsaken for a season the halls of Ursinus—and the fair sweethearts of this territory. The boys will be welcomed back sixty days hence. As a rule the students of Ursinus comport themselves like gentlemen and succeed in winning the esteem of the citizens of this community.

The "glorious Fourth" is nigh. It is likely the fifth will be the more gloriously glorious than the Fourth this year.

More merchant Fenton proposes to build two houses on his vacant lot on school street, after the harvest is over.

When the matrimonial boom begins coming again in this latitude, it will be likely to boom along some formidable characters.

Sportsmen are requested not to forget the shooting match at Dor-worth's hotel, Trappe, Saturday, July 3. Nor to fail to remember the free snapper lunch in the evening.

An advertisement elsewhere gives the particulars of the coming grand excursion to Atlantic City, by the citizens of Schwenksville, on Saturday, July 17. Those of our citizens who desire to take a trip to old ocean and "hear what the wild waves are saying," should go along with the citizens of Schwenksville and have a good time.

Our townsman, Capt. H. H. Fetterolf, will be a candidate for delegate to represent this district in the Congressional Convention at North Wales on Monday, August 16. The Captain, if successful, will represent the district in an able and creditable manner.

John Custer, of Limerick, sends in two long timothy heads. The one measures 11½ and the other 11¼ inches. Limerick appears to be ahead in the matter of timothy heads.

Bro. Roberts defends the Rev. Waldo Messaros with warm zeal. That's right, brother. Stick to your friends, especially when you have reason to believe that they are the subjects of vile hatred and character-destroying calumny.

As a poetry critic the reputation of Bro. Guss is widening. Deepening too, perhaps.

Our Trappe correspondent writes: The lightning, last Friday evening, struck the barn of David Raby, near that place, shattering some of the rafters and doing other damage. The barn was not ignited.

Our amiable correspondent from Yerkess will receive our most distinguished attention next week.

The Roberts Machine Company have received a diploma for the exhibit of superior threshing machines at the recent Pottstown fair.

A. D. Wagoner will put his new creamery, at Trappe, into operation on August 1, next. Mr. Wagoner will no doubt conduct the creamery business in a manner entirely satisfactory to his patrons.

The long-legged young gentleman who raided a neighbor's berry patch last Sabbath, is invited to try it again next Sunday after Bible class. He may find another kind of fruit.

There was a fine display of the Aurora Borealis (northern lights) last Tuesday night.

The cherry pickers are having a lively time of it just now. The crop is abundant (both of cherries and of cherry pickers) and trespassing is the rule of the day.

Cow Killed by Lightning.

During the thunder and rain storm last Friday afternoon the barn of S. Daub, Limerick township was struck by lightning. One of Mr. Daub's cows was instantly killed. The barn was only slightly damaged.

FOUR LEGS AND FOUR WINGS.

Mrs. John Ashenfelter, of near Trappe, delights in exhibiting to her friends a genuine freak of nature in the shape of a young duck having four legs and four wings perfectly formed. It is a decided curiosity and is well worth seeing.

Spiritualists.

The spiritualists of the Bridgeport Park Association are attracting large gatherings of people every Sunday afternoon and evening. The mediums have aroused considerable curiosity and comment by revealing interesting information said to be received from the spirit world. If they succeed in spiritualizing the Norristown politicians they will accomplish a good work.

REUNION.

The reunion of the members of the old Collegeville band will be held at Gross's Collegeville hotel, on Thursday, July 15, at 2 o'clock, sharp. Short addresses will be made by Col. W. B. Mann, Dr. N. H. Pennypacker, Prof. Wm. H. Snyder and others. All the surviving members of the old musical organization, together with their friends are earnestly invited to be present.

Personal.

Among the friends who were present at the funeral of Mrs. Irwin at Pottstown on Friday last were noticed her old preceptor the venerable Dr. Sunderland, Mrs. Sallie Longstreth (a student) of Collegeville; Miss Rebecca Eicholtz, of Ohio; Lawrence E., and Mary P. Corson, of Arcola; Miss Agnes Schultz, of Colebrookdale, Mrs. Smith, (nee Hahn) of Chester, and Miss Sallie Highley, of Norristown.

St. Luke's Church.

Rev. M. Z. Hittel, of Natick, this county, preached at St. Luke's church, Trappe, on Sunday morning and addressed the children at the Praise service in the evening. The gentleman displayed considerable freshness of thought and vivacity in his sermon and address.

On next Sunday morning Rev. H. T. Spangler will preach a special sermon on the duties of church officers, and the installation of the recently elected Elders and Deacons will take place.

Congressional Convention.

The conferees of Montgomery and Bucks counties met in Philadelphia last week and decided that the Republican Congressional convention, seventh district, should be held at North Wales on Monday, August 16. In anticipation of the interesting political occasion Bro. Johnson advises the hotel and boarding house keepers of North Wales to make timely and ample preparations to accommodate the politicians. It remains to be seen whether that town will be able to size itself up to the requirements of the event.

The Departure of Aged Citizens.

Philip Wanner of Skippack, died at the residence of his son J. H. Wanner, early Saturday morning, aged about 95 years. He was the oldest resident of the township and enjoyed good health up till within a short time of his death.

Garret Stauffer, another venerable citizen of Skippack, died Friday night at the residence of Samuel Cassel, aged about 85 years. The deceased was the father of John G. Stauffer, a well known cattle dealer. The funeral was held Tuesday.

EXCURSION TO CALYPSO ISLAND.

The Freeland Sunday School of this place has completed its arrangements for the annual celebration. A grand excursion will be held to Calypso Island, a beautiful resort surrounded by the Lehigh river, opposite the old and historic city of Bethlehem, on Saturday, July 24, 1886. Indications point to its being one of the largest excursions that ever went from this place. The tickets have been placed at the low price of \$1.25, children under 12 years of age 65 cents, including ferry charges. This is less than the price of a single fare to Bethlehem. See adv. in another column.

The Doings of a Kicking Horse.

Daniel Yerger, of Royersford, with his wife and little son were on their way to Fruitville Saturday afternoon, when from some unknown cause the horse began kicking. The heels of the animal forced in the front of the vehicle and struck both of Mr. Yerger's legs below the knees causing very painful although not serious wounds. At the time of the occurrence the little son was seated between Mr. Yerger's legs, and the boy's escape from sudden and fatal injury is regarded as little short of miraculous. The hoofs grazed the little fellow on both sides and struck his father as related above.

A YOUNG WIFE KILLED.

Mrs. Albert Lees, of Philadelphia, who, with her husband, was summering at Lawnton, near Jenkintown, met with a tragic death last Saturday. She had arranged with Mrs. Corinth, a friend, to visit the city. They decided to take the accommodation train due at that station at 2.15 o'clock, a few minutes ahead of time. Directly an express train, which precedes the accommodation, dashed into sight. The ladies started to cross the track, when another lady called to them to return. Mrs. Corinth heeded the warning, but Mrs. Lees continued, and was struck by the engine and instantly killed. The deceased was 23 years old.

Excitement at Perkiomen Bridge.

COMING BALLOON ASCENSION.

Last week the Kickapoo Indian Medicine men came to town and pitched their tents on the banks of the Perkiomen, hard by the old bridge. An entertainment is given by the Indians and other members of the party every evening. Those who have witnessed the performances, which include the war dance, jugglery, singing, say the amusement afforded would be cheap at twenty-five cents. It is the object of the Indians to introduce their medicines, and they will perhaps remain about town for a month or more.

Monday evening next, July 5, a special Fourth of July demonstration will be had, which will include a liberal display of fire works and the ascension of a large balloon.

There is considerable excitement at Perkiomen bridge every evening, and the lads and lassies, together with large numbers of older persons, are taking advantage of the show.

EDWIN H. COATES.

Edwin H. Coates, the anti-slavery advocate, well known to a number of our citizens, died Wednesday last week, at his home in Philadelphia, aged 73 years. The deceased was a son of the late Caleb Coates, of Philadelphia. He was educated in the common schools and learned the tailor trade. About 1844 he was working at his trade and living in a tenant house on the farm of the late Charles Corson, in Lower Providence township, this county, when he began his career as an orator on the temperance and anti-slavery questions. He afterwards became a merchant tailor in Philadelphia and continued in that business for many years. With William Lloyd Garrison, John G. Whittier, Robert Purves, Lucretia Mott, and other famous persons, he participated in the organization, and was afterwards an active member of the American Anti-Slavery Society. His own home, then at Sixth and Cherry streets, was one of the stations on the "underground rail road," at which fugitive slaves on their way to Canada were sheltered in day-time, and from which they were forwarded on their journey at night.

IN REFERENCE TO TRAMPS.

Judge B. M. Boyer, thus defined the Tramp Law, in the case of thirteen tramps who were recently tried before him. He said the question of subsisting on charity being raised, the counsel for the defense claimed that begging food, receiving alms, subsisting on charity, were the same thing. His Honor, in charging the jury, defined the law in such a clear way that it will be of interest to the community. The Tramp Law is intended to be a terror to that class of people who infest our counties. Begging food, clothing and money does not include the subsisting on charity; the tramp subsists on charity when he sleeps in a railroad car, barn, outhouse, shed, field, or any private property, because he gets for nothing that which he would have to pay for at a hotel or lodging house. The old Vagrancy Act also includes loitering. This act has never been repealed, consequently if a man is loitering—which is loafing and bumming—on private or public grounds without sufficient excuse or the elements of distinction between a tramp and a working man he may be held liable to the law. A working man, if he is a real honest one, does not go about filthy, ragged and half naked.

Ursinus Commencement.

The cloudy, rainy weather, interfered somewhat with the exercises incident to the fifteenth annual commencement of Ursinus College. The program was carried out in full, as previously announced, although the attendance and consequent enthusiasm at the various meetings were modified in numbers and degree by the condition of the weather.

Tuesday evening, Dr. Hibbsman, of Tiffin, Ohio, delivered the annual address before the Literary Societies. His subject was "The Age and its Demands." The Oratorio Glee Choir furnished acceptable music.

The oration before the alumni was given by Rev. F. P. Bahner, A. M., '73, of Waynesboro, Pa., and pertained to Education and Educational Methods.

The commencement exercises in Trinity Church, Thursday morning, attracted a large gathering of the friends of the College, and the building was filled to its utmost capacity. The following order of exercises was observed:

MUSIC.	Prayer.
MUSIC.	Invocation.
Oration: Silent Influence.	May Royer, Trappe, Pa.
Oration: The Victories of Peace.	Lillie P. Eberly, Darlach, Pa.
MUSIC.	
Oration: Mystery.	D. Charles Murtha, Philadelphia.
Scientific Oration: It Might Have Been.	Ella Price, Collegeville, Pa.
MUSIC.	
Scientific Oration: Public Opinion.	George H. Miller, Weaversville, Pa.
Valedictory: The Beautiful in Nature.	Edwin C. Hibbsman, Tiffin, Ohio.
MUSIC.	
Conferring of Degrees.	
MUSIC.	
Benediction.	

The graduates acquitted themselves very creditably and received numerous costly and useful gifts from relatives and friends. The occasion throughout was a success. Ursinus has closed the most successful year of its existence and the hope is warmly entertained that she may enjoy a still better year next year.

Special Notice.

John S. Kepler, furniture dealer, Trappe, has enlarged his business operations by securing a large stock of the Wanner patent wheels; also felloes, spokes, hubs and ties, of the best manufacture. Wheelwrights and others promptly supplied at wholesale and retail prices. Those in need of any of the articles described will save money by making their purchases of Mr. Kepler.

TRINITY CHRISTIAN CHURCH ITEMS.

Services next Sunday morning, July 4, at 10 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. J. M. Crowell D. D., secretary of the Home Mission Board of the American Sunday School Union, and late pastor of Woodland church, Philadelphia.

On next Sunday evening, July 4, at 7.45 o'clock, sharp, the Freeland Sunday School will hold a Children's Day Service, consisting largely of music, responsive readings, recitations by Misses Bertha Moser and Mary Hunsicker, and addresses by the pastor Rev. J. H. Hendricks, C. Tyson Kratz, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Crowell, of Philadelphia. A Sunday school offering for the Home Mission cause of the American Sunday School Union will be lifted.

A VERY SAD ACCIDENT.

One of the most shocking accidents that has occurred recently happened Friday morning, the 18th inst., by which a woman lost her life and two children were badly injured. A family named Russell, consisting of husband, wife and three children, the youngest a babe in arms, resided near Mearns' Mill, not far from Ivyland, Bucks county. On Friday morning Mrs. Russell was making the fire. The wood did not burn readily, and she undertook to hurry the flames with the always fatal coal oil can. There was a flash of fire, an explosion, and the burning oil was scattered all about and in an instant Mrs. Russell's clothing was a mass of flames. When a gasp to her screams her sick husband succeeded in getting down stairs a ghastly sight met his gaze; the room was filled with smoke and his wife was writhing on the floor in terrible agony, having been almost burned to a crisp. All efforts to save her life proved unavailing, and on Monday morning she died. The baby and a small son of about eight years were also badly injured, the boy so seriously that amputation of his leg is talked of. The news of the accident soon spread, and when the first of the crowd began to collect the sickening odor of scorched flesh was dreadful, and the scene presented by the half crazed husband, the mutilated and unconscious wife, the moaning and crying children and the disordered room, was a horrible one.

Echoes from Ironbridge and Vicinity.

Enos Detwiler has lost four cows within a short time by the ravages of a disease thus far not named.

It is rumored that C. M. Hunsicker's horses are all sick, and that he is not able to do his farm work.

A. W. Loux, our worthy shoemaker, who suffered the loss of an eye about a year ago, is at present in Philadelphia getting treatment for his other eye, which has been causing much trouble of late. We earnestly hope he will be able to gain permanent relief.

Chapel services, Sunday evening, were conducted by Rev. J. H. Hendricks. Next Sunday evening Rev. Kauffman will officiate.

Paul Nace is certainly a good farmer. See his crop and stock and you will say the same.

Editor Moser was in town on Monday, shaking hands with his friends. He came in on a brick wagon. He ought to be an expert bicyclist.

Clement Detwiler, an old friend and active searcher after knowledge, has returned from college and is spending his vacation in the hay and harvest fields. We hope the change of exercise will do him good.

Slack, Sr., has returned to give Slack, Jr., the g. b.

The new order of the Knights of the Golden Eagle appears to be getting a solid foothold. Eight new members were initiated Monday evening. Friendship hall is the place of meeting at present.

The Union Sunday School Association held a meeting Thursday evening, and after a long discussion decided to hold the annual picnic on C. M. Hunsicker's Island, this place, one of the most beautiful spots in the Perkiomen valley. Time: Saturday, August 21.

Theodore Schwander, superintendent of repairs, and his assistants, are at present placing new trestles in the railroad bridge near Ziegler'sville.

Jonathan Hunsberger, who went to Bangor, this State, some time ago, has returned. We are glad to have him with us again.

The "boss" has turned up once more. Peter looks a little sly around the corner. We hope he may soon get over the shock.

John Willaur, one of our townsmen, is making active preparations to build a house. Success to him.

Our poet has not been heard from since last week. We suppose he is still courting the muses by the shady banks of the Perkiomen.

A PECULIAR ROAD CASE.

Judge Boyer yesterday heard argument in a road case from Upper Providence township. It appears that in 1879 the court appointed a jury to view the site for a new bridge over the Skippack creek in the township named. The jury performed the duty for which it was appointed and in addition laid out a road adjacent to the bridge. This road passed by the house owned by the Deetz estate and for damages sustained to this property an award of \$40 damages was made and accepted. Here the matter rested. The road was not opened until recently the township supervisor began building the road and by the route he was taking the Deetz heirs said that he was going right through their house. A preliminary injunction was therefore asked for and granted. The plaintiffs allege that the road as now being built is not on the line as originally laid out and they either want the road to avoid the

house or they want more damages. Affidavits of some of the jurors of view set forth that as they understood the report which they made of the view they did not contemplate the injury to the Deetz property. The whole matter is a mass of irregularity from the beginning and there appears to be but one way out of the difficulty, that of setting aside the previous proceedings and begin all over again so far as the road is concerned.—Daily Times.

Obituary.

In Philadelphia, on June 22, Carrie B., wife of George W. Irwin, of Le Mars, Iowa, and daughter of Mary, and the late Benjamin Reinard, of Pottstown.

The estimable lady whose death is here recorded, was well known in this vicinity, having spent a number of years as pupil, and afterwards as a beloved and honored teacher at the Pennsylvania Female College. After graduating there, she taught for some time in Chester county, returning to the college in 1873 and continuing there until 1884. In the summer of '81 she was married to George W. Irwin, formerly of Chester county, but at that time a resident of Iowa, where she joined him, and where all her surroundings were such as to render her very happy, and save for the one affliction of ill health. For many years she was a great sufferer from neuralgia, but so silently and patiently was it borne, few but her nearest friends realized what a continual martyr she was to pain. A few months ago, however, her illness took a more alarming and critical form, and notwithstanding everything possible was done for her comfort and recovery, she grew rapidly worse; until her friends deemed it advisable to bring her East, where she might have the benefit of the best medical treatment. Accordingly, three weeks ago, accompanied by her devoted husband and a near friend, she made the long journey of fifteen hundred miles to Philadelphia, and despite great bodily discomfort and weakness, bore the weary trip bravely and cheerfully. After reaching there, all was done for her that affection could prompt, or the best medical skill accomplish; but without avail. The frail thread of life could no longer withstand the burden of pain, quietly snapped asunder and the dear friend we all loved so well passed peacefully to rest. Of her consistent, beautiful life, it seems scarcely necessary to speak. All who enjoyed the privilege of her near friendship and acquaintance, knew her gentle, genial, refined nature, her buoyant spirit, her tender charity, and, perhaps above all, her strict line of rectitude in every act and relation of life, that she was ever called to fill.

"O, pure in heart! from her sweet dust shall grow
Lilies, upon whose petals shall be written
"Ave Maria" in characters of gold.

On Friday last, sorrowing friends and relatives, in tender sympathy with her bereaved husband and aged mother, followed her mortal remains to their last resting place, in a beautiful cemetery, a short distance from her early home and the scenes of other years; there we laid her tenderly down to the hush of a long repose.

"Around her grave are quietude and beauty,
And the sweet heaven above;
The fitting symbols of a life of duty,
Transfigured into love." M.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CALYPSO ISLAND BETHLEHEM.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF FREELAND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

This beautiful island in the Lehigh opposite the town of Bethlehem has been specially fitted up for Sunday School picnics and is one of the most delightful places in Eastern Pennsylvania.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886

Tickets good from any station of the Perkiomen Railroad, to go and return only \$1.25. Child, under 12 65 cents. The train will start from Perkiomen Junction on the morning named. The time will be advertised next week.

For tickets and information apply to FRANK M. HOBSON, Treasurer.



GRAND EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY

Saturday, July 17, '86

Citizens of Schwenksville.

The proceeds are to be used to augment the fire extinguishing fund.
Price of tickets for round trip from Green Lane, \$2.10; from Ziegler'sville and south \$2.00.
The train leaves as follows:
Green Lane 4.30, A. M. Grater's Ford 5.05, A. M.
Perkiomenville 4.35 " Rahns 5.10
Kratz 4.38 " Collegeville 5.15 " "
Hendricks 4.41 " Yerkess 5.19 " "
Salford 4.44 " Arcola 5.23 " "
Frederick 4.48 " Oaks 5.27 " "
Ziegler'sville 4.53 " Perk. Junction 5.35 " "
Trains leave Philadelphia, Walnut Street Wharf at 7.00 and arrive at Atlantic City at 9, leaving Atlantic City at 7 P. M., which gives 10 hours at the sea shore. The committee will make proper arrangements for the comfort and convenience of those accompanying the excursion. Tickets and further information can be had of any of the Executive Committee: J. G. Prizer, A. H. Keely, and I. H. Smoyer.
IRVIN H. BAIDMAN, A. G. SCHWENK, Secretary. President.
N. B.—No postponement on account of unfavorable weather.

FOR SALE!

Young pigs, six weeks old. Call on S. WISMER, Collegeville, Pa.

5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

PUBLIC SALE OF

FRESH COWS.

Will be sold at Public Sale, on MONDAY, JULY 5, 1886, at Perkiomen Bridge Hotel, 20 Head of Fresh Cows with calves, direct from York county. Good judgment was will be to the interest of purchasers to attend sale. Sale at 5 o'clock, sharp. Conditions by J. G. Fetterolf, auct. H. H. ALLEBAUGH. I. H. Johnson, clerk.

PUBLIC SALE OF

FRESH COWS.

Will be sold at Public Sale on SATURDAY, JULY 3, '86, at Croll's Hotel, Skippack, 20 Head of Fresh Cows. These are good cows, fine baggers and extra milkers. Come and judge for yourselves. Sale at 4 o'clock P. M. Conditions by JOHN G. STAUFFER.

MAMBRINO HASSON.

PEDIGREE. Mambrino Hasson was sired by Relf's Mambrino Pilot, he by Mambrino Chief, he by Mambrino Paymaster, he by Mambrino, he by Imported Messenger. Mambrino Pilot, bred by Alexander's Pilot, Jr., Dam of Mambrino Hasson, by Hasson, of Salem, Ohio; he by Imported Messenger. Mambrino Hasson presented to President Van Buren by the Emperor of Morocco; Dam of Hasson was by Utility, he by American Eclipse. —MAMBRINO HASSON— Will make the season for 1886 at the stable of his owner, At WASHINGTON SQUARE, Pa. At Fifty Dollars a Mare. Mares not proving with foal can be returned the next season free of charge. Mambrino Hasson took the first premium at the Pennsylvania Agricultural State fair, at Philadelphia, 1885, for the finest bred trotting stallion; he also won the 230 race at the Pottstown fair, making a record of 2:31; he has shown trials in 2:25. J. O. C. BEYER, Norristown, P. O., Pa.

ESTATE NOTICE!

Estate of Mark Brownback, late of Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, deceased. Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims, to present the same without delay to JOHN ASHENFELTER, P. O. Address, Yerkess. 6-10-86

ESTATE NOTICE!

Estate of Aaron H. Frantz, late of Skippack township, Montgomery county, deceased. Letters of Administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims to present the same without delay to ISAAC WANNER, Executor, Or his Attorney, P. O. Ad., Collegeville, Pa. E. L. HALLMAN, P. O. Ad., Norristown, Pa. 5-13-86

THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR SPRING and SUMMER

Collegeville Millinery. I take this method to inform my patrons and the ladies in general, that my stock of

Millinery Goods

is ample in variety and quality. An early and careful inspection is solicited. In addition to the millinery business I am prepared to teach Art Work and execute the same to order with promptness.

FLORA LACHMAN, COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

HARTRANFT HOUSE, NORRISTOWN, PA.

P. K. GABLE, Proprietor. H. P. BEERER, Clerk.

Boarding at Reasonable rates. Free Omnibus Meets all Trains at Bridgeport. Finest Hotel Stabling in the County and Good Hostlers.

SEE SEE

See What! Why what you can find at the RAHN STATION STORE. A brand new lot of

CRINKLED SEERSUCKER

DRESS GOODS, LAWN

and WHITE CORDED PEQUA, which will make handsome wash dresses, and a full stock of lace and Hamburg edgings from which you can select suitable trimmings.

A full and new line of Ladies and Children's STOCKINGS in all colors. NECKWEAR—a full stock of Russings, white and plaid and striped cuffs and collars to match.

For Gents' we have a full stock of

CASSIMERES

for suits to suit all tastes. Gents' Neckwear in abundance from the lowest to the highest in price.

Ladies' Gents' and Children's SHOES

In most all styles and prices. Mens' calf shoes from \$1.60 to \$3.50 per pair. Mens' heavy shoes from from \$1.00 up. Our one dollar shoes are the cheapest in the market. See them and you will agree with me. A full line of Ladies' Shoes.

Patrons and neighbors come and see our stock. We think it is complete and will compare favorably with that of any other country store. Thanks for past favors. Yours Truly,

G. F. Hunsicker, RAHN STATION, PA.

May and June Price List

Collegeville Greenhouses.

SLUG SHOT—sure death to potato bugs, cabbage worms and fly, current worms, caterpillars and other insects, price 30 cts. per 5 lbs., 4 cents per pound by the barrel. Send for circulars. RIMBY'S LAWN ENRICHER—an excellent and lasting fertilizer for lawns, roses, gardens, vines, etc., 5 lbs. for 25 cts. \$1.00 for 25 lbs. Try it. VEGETABLE PLANTS in immense quantities at very low rates. Send for vegetable plant price list mailed free. SWEET POTATO PLANTS, finest 1 ever raised, 30 per 100, \$2.50 per 1000. CELERY and LATE CABBAGE PLANTS by the thousands. TOMATO, EGG PLANTS, PEPPER, CATTLEPOWER, BEET and EARLY CABBAGE plants in fine shape.

GREENHOUSE and BEDDING PLANTS going away very rapidly at the following prices: COLEUS, 15 kinds, 2 in. pots, \$1 per doz,

J. W. ROYER, M. D.,
Practising Physician,
TRAPPE, PA.
Office at his residence, nearly opposite Masonic Hall.

M. Y. WEBER, M. D.,
Practising Physician,
EVANSBURG, PA.
Office Hours:—until 9 a. m., 7 to 9 p. m. Branch Office 5—RAHN STATION; Office Hours:—from 1 to 6 p. m.

J. H. HAMER, M. D.
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
Office Hours: { Till 9 a. m. 12 to 2 p. m.
After 6 p. m.
Special attention given to diseases of the eye and ear.

DR. B. F. PLACE,
DENTIST !!
36 E. Airy Street, (opposite Veranda House) NORRISTOWN. Branch Office: COLLEGEVILLE, Mondays and Tuesdays.
Prices greatly reduced.

N. S. BORNEMAN, D. D. S.,
(DR. OF DENTAL SURGERY)
Formerly of Boyertown, now at 403 MARSHALL ST., CORNER ASTOR, NORRISTOWN, PA.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of pure nitrous oxide gas, ether, etc.; also by applying the new local anesthetic, cocaine, which is merely brought in contact with the gum, the patient being perfectly sensible, teeth are extracted without pain. Artificial sets from \$5 to \$8—the very best. Filling teeth a specialty. English and German spoken. 4-23-6m.

F. G. HOBSON,
Attorney-at-Law.
Cor. MAIN and SWEDD Streets, Norristown, Pa. Can be seen every evening at his residence. Freehold.

H. M. BROWNBACK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
No. 8 AIRY STREET, NORRISTOWN, PA.
Jun. 25-lyr.

AUGUSTUS W. BOMBERGER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLACKSTONE BUILDING, No. 727 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Second Floor, Room 15.
Can be seen every evening at his residence, COLLEGEVILLE, Pa. Dec. 17, lyr.

A. D. FETTEROLF,
Justice of the Peace
COLLEGEVILLE Pa.
CONVEYANCER and General Business agent. Will clerk sales at reasonable rates.

WM. S. ESSICK,
JUSTICE of the PEACE!
MAIN STREET, ROYERSFORD, PA.
Broker in Insurance and Real Estate. Money wanted for loans on first mortgage. Brief of title furnished in all cases. Correspondence solicited. 6m.

JOHN H. CASSELBERRY,
(1/2 mile north of Trappe.)
Surveyor and Conveyancer
Sales clerk; sale bills prepared. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Nov. 8-6m. P. O. Address: Limerick Square.

J. P. KOONS,
Practical Slater !!
RAHN'S STATION Pa.
Dealer in every quality of Roofing, Flagging, and Ornamental Slates. Send for estimates, and prices.

LEWIS WISMER,
Practical Slater !
Collegeville, Pa. Always on hand roofing slate and slate flagging, and roofing felt. All orders promptly attended to. Also on hand a large lot of greystones flagging.

EDWARD DAVID,
PAINTER and PAPER-HANGER,
COLLEGEVILLE PA.
Orders promptly attended to. Can do any kind of work in the line of painting, graining, and paper-hanging, satisfactorily. Estimates cheerfully furnished upon application.

SAMUEL P. SHANTZ,
Carpenter and Builder.
RAHN STATION, PA.
Contractor for all kinds of Carpenter Work. No pains spared to give satisfaction.

J. G. T. MILLER,
CARPENTER and BUILDER,
TRAPPE PA.
Estimates for work furnished upon application, and contracts taken. All orders will be attended to promptly.

J. W. GOTWALS,
PAINTER, GRAINER & PAPER HANGER,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.,
All orders promptly executed. apr-16-ly

THE POPULAR
DINING ROOMS,
Under Acker's Building, Swede Street, near Main, Norristown.

HARRY B. LONG, Proprietor.
Is the place to go to get anything you may desire in the eating line, prepared in the best style, at moderate cost. Fresh Oysters, the largest and best in town, done up in every style. Remember the place and favor it with your patronage when in town.

ELMER E. CONWAY.
BOOT and SHOEMAKER !
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.
Good workmanship and good fit guaranteed. Stitched work a specialty. Repairing done neatly and promptly. may-7-lyr.

SUNDAY PAPERS.
The different Philadelphia Sunday papers will be delivered to those wishing to purchase along the line of Collegeville, Freeland and Trappe, every Sunday morning.
HENRY YOST,
News Agent,
Collegeville.

J. W. SHOEMAKER,
(SUCCESSOR TO N. P. SNYDER.)
Harness Manufacturer.
GRATER'S FORD, PA.
Harness in stock and made to order, of the best material, at short notice. Full stock of all kinds of horse goods. Give me a call. 3-25-3m

H. H. YELLIS,
GRATER'S FORD, PA.,
Has just opened a business place at Grater's Ford where he will keep on hand at all times a full stock of
SASH,
DOORS,
BLINDS,
SHUTTERS,
MOULDINGS.

Of all kinds, Frames and all kinds of Building Materials in his line. Goods delivered on short notice. I solicit an examination of my goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Scroll work of every description, promptly done. 3-25-lyr

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Two Bibles in one volume hereafter for the price of one. Just issued, our new and magnificent parallel contrasted columns, old and new revised versions Family Bible. The most gorgeous and superbly illustrated and illuminated edition ever published on the globe. Low prices; genuine, durable bindings. Liberal terms to AGENTS WANTED. Write and state clearly intentions and wishes. Great new departure for Bible agents who have exhausted their fields on old style editions. Act quickly, and get ahead of all others this year.
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Department of Agriculture.
THE BOGUS BUTTER CONTEST.
The evidence in the contest before the Senate Committee in behalf of the dairy industry and a general law to protect it against fraud butter was finished last week, a daily session being devoted to it during six days. The bogus manufacturers fought their battle hard, and were ably met by the ablest defenders of the dairy, and a large number of them were there, representing every dairy state in the country. Every phase of the question was thoroughly discussed, and there certainly can be but little chance for the Senate Committee to fail of understanding the situation and the needs of protection to the dairy interests.

President J. H. Reall, of the National Agricultural and Dairy Association, took the lead in pressing the matter, and was ably assisted by scores of dairy advocates. In the closing testimony presented Colonel R. M. Littler, secretary of the Chicago Produce Exchange, said that the statement of the "two or three scientifics who were paid to traduce and vilify agriculture" were untrue. He read from a German work to show that parasites did exist in the fat of animals. There was no distinction between the selling of bogus butter and bogus money. The state law of Iowa has been found ineffective. The average value of each dairy cow in the United States had decreased \$10 since the business began, and he put the statement in evidence against the assertion that each animal was worth \$3 more because of the value of the fat used in oleomargarine manufacture. The value of the butter and cheese product had also been diminished by \$70,000,000 since that time. On one short line of railroad in Iowa nineteen dismantled creameries bore testimony to the ruin inflicted on honest dairymen by the sale of bogus butter. He believed 95 per cent. of all oleomargarine was sold fraudulently.

Mr. A. M. Fuller, of this city, represented the Pennsylvania State Dairy-men's Association, and presented the need of protecting the dairy in this state in forcible terms, showing clearly that state legislation can do very little, if indeed, anything for it, inasmuch as the state constitution prohibits the appointment of a commissioner or other officers to enforce state legislation. His argument alone ought to have been conclusive proof to the senators from this state of their duty to support the bill.

Mr. Seymour, of New York, also gave evidence of the inefficiency of state laws and put in evidence statements made by the chemists of the New York Produce Exchange, Professor Waller of the Columbia School of Mines, and other eminent scientists before the New York Dairy Commission to the effect that the wholesomeness of oleomargarine could not be proved by chemical analysis but must be ascertained physiologically.

From every section of the country came abundant testimonies in support of the bill, which was prepared by New York Dairymen and offered by Congressman Scott, of Erie. After the testimony of both sides had all been heard, the New York Tribune summed the matter up editorially in the following words:

"It is no wonder that the representative of the farmers at Washington are vexed at the tenderness for the bogus butter which has been shown in the Senate. A clear case has been made out against the oleomargarine people, and nothing which their advocates before the Senate Committee on Agriculture have been able to say has satisfactorily met this blunt question: If bogus butter is perfectly good and not a fraud, why don't you sell it for what it is instead of using every means of palming it off as a dairy product? The Senators should act upon the bill sent to them from the House at the earliest possible moment, which, unfortunately, cannot be soon, if it be considered in the regular order."

What the fate of the bill will be, it is impossible to foretell with exactness. Of the justice of such a law there is no doubt, but justice isn't always done the people by the United States Congress, especially when confronted by millions in the interest of fraud and monopoly.—Penna. Farmer.

HOW AGRICULTURE ORIGINATED.
At a recent meeting of the British Anthropological Society, Mr. Roth advanced some novel theories concerning the origin of agriculture. He thinks Darwin and others mistaken in supposing that the art began with the planting of trees by men of the stone age. Reasoning from modern savages in a low state of civilization, Mr. Roth thinks that agriculture arose out of the laziness of the women, whose duty it was to collect vegetable food. These would cut off the useless parts of yams and similar tubers, and would gradu-

ally discover that the rejected parts left on the ground produced new crops. In like manner the sowing of seed might have been learned by the accidental scattering of seeds when the women were bringing home food of the nature of grain. Both plowing and digging are traced to the use of a pointed stick to cover the seed or the tubers, and here the chain of evidence seems tolerably complete. The knowledge of agriculture might perhaps be spread by custom of stealing women for wives from alien tribes. Mr. Roth has been unable to trace any connection between agriculture and the domestication of wild animals.

WHEN TO CUT GRAIN.
Since the advent of machinery in harvesting their is less hurry about getting grain cut early. With self-binders it is best to let the grain get pretty ripe, especially if there are many thistles or other weeds in it. These when newly cut will often be difficult to cure. In fact, thistles are scarcely less a nuisance, now that insensible machinery does the binding, than formerly, when it was all done by hand. In those days the thistles might be thrown out and left to be thoroughly dried with the rakings or they might be left as thrown in the swath before being bound. It requires good farming, or at least ground free from thistles and weeds, to get the best results from automatic grain harvesters.

CHERRIES FOR MARKET.
Many farmers who have cherry trees on suitable land have within a few years found them exceedingly profitable. It is surprising how sales count up at even a low rate per pound. Three years ago there was much competition for this fruit and one farmer sold the product of a single tree for \$26. It was an old and very large tree, but trees of moderate size often yield \$8 to \$10 worth of fruit each. The picking is mainly done by women and children, who make good and often large wages in picking on shares, taking one-half of what they gather.

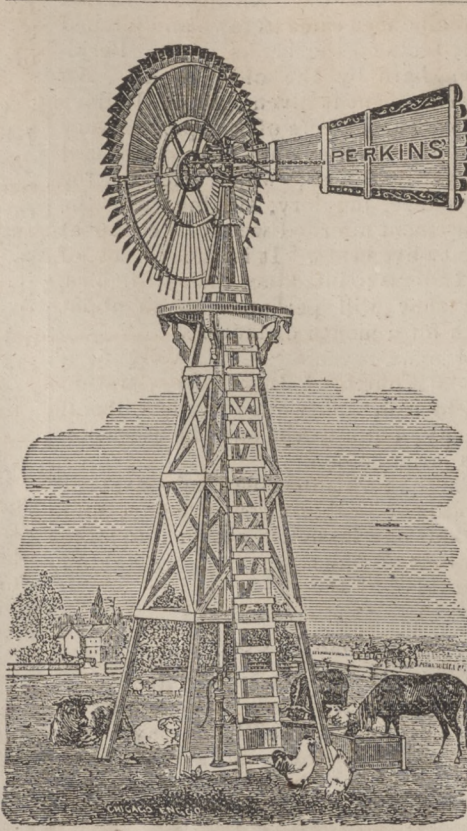


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